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# MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL

JOHN FEHRENBATCH, EDITOR  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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Journeymen Machinists and Blacksmiths residing on the continent of North America, desiring to organize Unions to act in concert with those already organized, can obtain all necessary information relative to the formation of Unions under the jurisdiction of the International Union of North America, by addressing

**JOHN FEHRENBATCH,**

No. 88 Seneca Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

# MONTHLY JOURNAL.

JOHN FEHRENBATCH, EDITOR.

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## Scientific.

### TWIST OF SHAFTS FOR ENGINES, ETC.

[For the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.]

MR. FRED. S. BRADFORD, of Boston, asks how the twist of shafts of marine engines is got. In reply, I will endeavor to show him and others as near as I can. But to begin with, I must state that twist in mechanics is called torsion, or that strain which has a tendency to twist or wring off a shaft at the neck, or in any other place that is the weakest point of a shaft. The points to be considered are the force to be applied, and the angle of torsion through which the force applies, and the surface over which it is applied, and the leverage to which it is applied, together with the area of the piston, if it is in the case of a steam engine, and its pressure or multiple of power, whatever shape it may be in.

We will first take the case of a steam engine with a given area of piston, and a known pressure,

and the radius of the crank, which radius always acts as the lever to which the force or twisting power is applied. Next we must consider the factor of safety, as it is termed in mechanics, and thus find what material we have to deal with, and thereby know how to deal with it. In order to find this factor of safety we naturally inquire what it is composed of. If we say that a bar of iron one inch square was placed in a vise and a wrench one foot long fitted to it and a force of 444 pound applied to the end of this wrench, or lever, it would twist it off; if it was very poor iron it might do it with less, and if it was very excellent iron it might require more. But this 444 pounds is a very good medium for wrought iron as the full amount to be borne by one square inch of good or medium wrought iron.

If your correspondent will look at the JOURNAL for October, 1873, he will see my article entitled "A Square Inch of Iron," which gives many details of what he perhaps

requires, and I would recommend him to read it. He will also find in that article the tensile strength of iron, and how much it will require to crush a square inch of either cast or wrought iron, and many other details that will be of use to him in mechanics.

Having mentioned the amount required to twist off a bar of one square inch of wrought iron, and alluded to the factor of safety, our friend will naturally ask what is the factor of safety? We may reply by saying that so long as we know that a square inch will be twisted off with 444 pounds applied at the end of a lever one foot long, we cannot apply that force and expect it to last more than one twisting; but if we lessen the force to one-third of this 444 pounds we may still apply the one-third force many times before it will break or even show signs of any fracture. For this purpose we will call the factor of safety in this case 125 pounds. We will assume that this strain can be borne with absolute safety, and, therefore, call it a factor of safety.

Having thus explained we will proceed. Let us assume that we want to find the strain upon a propeller shaft which has a cylinder 30 inches in diameter, and 3 feet stroke, and carrying 100 pounds pressure as the greatest

amount that is ever allowed to enter the cylinder, what is the strain upon the crank-pin, and what size of a shaft shall we require to do this work with safety? The area of a 30-inch cylinder is 706.86 inches, which multiplied by 100=70686, and if we multiply this by the length of the crank, and assume the stroke of the engine to be 3 feet, the length of the crank will be 18 inches, or 1.5 feet; therefore,  $70686 \times 1.5 \div 125 = \sqrt[3]{848} = 9.46$ , which will be the diameter of the shaft at its smallest point. Perhaps it will be necessary to explain a little further, and say that a shaft is as its cube to any other size in regard to its strength; for instance, we know the size of any shaft that will bear any given load, and we require to find one of a greater capacity, we proceed with the formula as the cube of one is to the other. But in the case of a steam engine we must also consider the leverage of the crank as well as the pressure upon the piston, and, to illustrate this, we will take the same engine we used above, and increase its stroke to 5 feet, instead of 3 feet, then we will say

Area. Press. Crank. Fact. Safety.

$$706.86 \times 100 \times 2.5 \div 125 = \sqrt[3]{1413}.$$

That little 3 in the  $\sqrt[3]{}$  means we must extract the cube root of that number which, in this case, will

be 11.21, or about  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches, at the smallest part of the shaft will carry the load put upon it by these figures.

Let us now look at a smaller engine, and see what we can make of it. Suppose we want a shaft for a 16-inch cylinder and 4 feet stroke, carrying as the extreme limit of pressure 100 pounds: The area 16 inches equals  $201.06 \times 100 = 20106 \times 2 = 40212 \div 125 = \sqrt[3]{321.6}$ , and the cube root of 321.6 = 6.84 + or about  $6\frac{7}{8}$ , which would be the required diameter of the shaft.

The reason we multiply 201.06 by 100 is because it is the area of the cylinder multiplied by the extreme pressure, and then again we multiply by 2 because it is the length of the crank of an engine with 4 feet stroke, and therefore represents the leverage; and the reason we divide the whole number by 125 is because a round piece of iron one inch in diameter will bear, without injury, 125 pounds pressure or force, on a lever one foot long, and the reason we obtain the cube root of the remainder is because the strength of an iron shaft is as the cube of its diameter to any other known diameter of a given strength. Thus, for instance, a shaft 3 inches in diameter will be as its cube divided by 125 as 3 times 3 are 9, and 3 times 9 are 27; so, also, if the diameter was 4

the cube would be 4 times 4 are 16, and 4 times 16 are 64; therefore, it will be seen that a 3-inch shaft has its strength in proportion to as 27 is to 64.

It must also be remembered that these strengths are only for the twist, or torsion strain, upon a shaft, and are not to be confounded with the heavy shafts that have a large fly-wheel to bear; for, in the case of a heavy fly-wheel, we must enter into another calculation of an entirely different tone; but in the case of propeller shafts where there are no fly-wheels the above rules will be all that is necessary to give the required strength for the given strain put upon it. But as we have often remarked before, so we will again remark, that if any of the above values be changed then the results will also be changed, as, for instance, if the length of crank be changed and the pressure and area remain the same, then will the whole be changed, or if the area be changed and the crank and pressure remains the same then the resulting sum will also be changed. It is highly important that these things be borne in mind, because it is the ground rule of all nice questions relating to the steam engine.

Now, let us look at the manner in which we find this question in

our text books. We find it expressed in this manner:

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{A+P+C}{125}} = D$$

Now, if we bring these to common arithmetic, we find A means the area of the cylinder in inches, which, in the last example, is 201.06, P equals the pressure, or 100 pounds, and C equals the crank in feet, or 2, and 125 equals the factor of safety, as it is so called by some, and by others is called a "constant," or constant multiplier, as the case may be.

This will perhaps explain to some of our readers why a constant multiplier is used in mechanics, which so often puzzles them to know why it is so. But if the reader will take a little extra pains he will find that these "constants," or constant multipliers are a representative of some power, or the co-efficient of a number or power, or the exponent of some strength of material as, in the case above, 125 is the exponent of the twist that can be put with safety upon a rod of iron one inch in diameter; and as, before said, shafts are to each other as the cubes of their diameters it is necessary to obtain the cube root of the number to obtain its diameter.

We did intend to work out the cube root, as an example, so that those who are not posted might

see how it is done, but our space will not allow it this time. We will, however, say for the benefit of those who do not work cube root readily that they will find tables of roots and numbers in most all mechanical works, however small the work may be. After they have worked out these or any other sum that requires the cube root for an answer, they can easily turn over to a page of numbers, squares, cubes and roots and by looking over the cube you want to find the root of you will find its root in line with the cube. For instance, in Haswell, page 214, we find 225 as a number, the square of which is 50625, and the cube is 11390625, and the square root is 15, and the cube root is 6.082202—placed in this way:

| No. | Square. | Cube.    | Sq. Root. | Cube Root. |
|-----|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 225 | 50625   | 11390625 | 15        | 6.082202   |

so that it is very easy to find the number, square, cube, or square root, or cube root, and will save time and trouble for those who who are not acquainted with the manner of extracting square and cube roots.

J. J. ILLINGWORTH.

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The Chicago Tribune estimates that getting born costs the people of the United States \$220,095,000 annually; getting married costs \$250,000,000; and getting buried, \$73,839,450; total, \$543,984,450.

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**STEAM'S DAYS NUMBERED.**

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“Prof. Faraday, of England, asserts that a grain of water contains electrical relations equivalent to a very powerful flash of lightning.” Knowing that the equilibrium of these relations is sometimes destroyed by the heavens, merely by the change of conditions, resulting in enormous mechanical work, and as we are constantly discovering means to change natural conditions, the question arises (which seems a legitimate one), why are not our locomotives and steamships propelled with grains of water instead of tons? The only answer is: We have as yet no knowledge of suitable means to destroy the equilibrium of these relations.

Mr. John W. Keely, of Philadelphia, has discovered a method of destroying this equilibrium, or something analogous to it, and made it the basis of an invention by which these conditions are changed.

By a peculiar mechanical device hitherto unknown, a force is generated which can readily be applied to driving all kinds of machinery for which steam or other motive power is generated and applied, without cost other than the mechanical device or generating machinery. The generator

is simple, and comparatively inexpensive, occupying but a small space, and is light compared with the requirements of steam power; and since this power is produced without heat, electricity, galvanism, magnetism, or chemicals, it is destined at an early day to revolutionize completely the present motive power of the world, by reason of the economy of its cost and space.

The power, so far as present evolved and tested, has shown a pressure of fully 10,000 pounds per square inch, as the following explanation will show: The principal part of this power generator, now in use, is made of metal, globular in shape, about fifteen inches in diameter, and hollow, having a wall about three-fourths of an inch thick, a strong iron tube of an inch in diameter, connecting the generator with a cylinder, used as a receiver of the power or force from the generator. This cylinder is made of charcoal iron, forty inches in length, four and one-half inches internal diameter, with screw-fitted and welded heads two inches thick, tested to a pressure of 10,000 pounds per square inch; its capacity is about three and one-fourth gallons. This receiver was charged from the generator of the power in five seconds, and the power remained therein at least

eight days without addition, and from it a great number of tests were made without any apparent diminution of its energy or force.

At the end of the charged cylinder is attached a flexible brass conductor of drawn tubing one-fourth inch in diameter, with a bore of one thirty-second of an inch, passing from cylinder to ceiling and thence to the other side of the room, for a distance of twenty feet, to the test apparatus or force register. This apparatus consists of a thick bed plate of iron, to which was bolted and packed, a cylinder four inches in diameter, having a plunger or piston the area of which was a little less than one square inch in surface. Below this piston is a chamber of about two cubic inches, with which the tubing from the charged cylinder is connected. The plunger or piston, acting perpendicularly, was the point at which the power was applied to a compound lever, which, according to Mr. Haswell's measurement, was as one to fifty-two. The end of the short arm was securely bolted and fastened to the iron bed plate of the apparatus. Upon the long arm of the compound lever was suspended an iron weight of 200 pounds. On opening the stop-cock of the charged cylinder connecting the tubes, the weight of 200 pounds

was at once raised to the limit of the upward movement of the lever; thus, with the weight of the lever and its connections, indicating a pressure of about 10,000 pounds per square inch, as stated before. The power generator and receiver was supposed to be, when constructed, fully adequate in strength to generate and develope the full power of the invention, but it has been found too weak; the force has proved to be so enormous that Mr. Keely has not dared to apply more than half the power he can attain. An apparatus is in process of construction which will be able to generate and sustain a pressure greatly in excess of that already shown, without rupture, though Mr. Keely does not expect to need one of more than 20,000 pounds to develope his power. When the full power is measured and balanced, it will then be comparatively easy to construct an apparatus of the requisite capacity and strength for engines of any desired power.

In commenting on the above, the *Scientific American* speaks contemptuously of Mr. Keely's invention, and stigmatizes the new motive power as absurd and impracticable. A *Sun* reporter called upon Mr. Stuckers, whose faith in the success of the invention had induced him, with others

who had carefully examined the machine, to open negotiations for the purchase of a half interest in this State. Several practical engineers and scientists were present, and as the result of the interview the reporter elicited the following:

A new motive power recently emanated from a Philadelphia inventor which, in the opinion of many scientific men who have examined it, is likely to effect a complete revolution in the machinery of the world. It consists simply of a process whereby water is transformed to vapor without the application or development of heat, resulting in the production of a motive power of greater capacity than steam. The discovery is the result of laborious experiments carried on for twenty-five years by Mr. John W. Keely, of Philadelphia. These experiments were begun by Mr. Keely before he had attained his twentieth year, with a view to the construction of a perfect water wheel. He constructed such a wheel, but in the course of his experiments he conceived the idea that he would build an engine driven in part by water and in part by the utilization of atmospheric pressure, which would be as powerful as an engine driven by steam, and of course infinitely less expensive,

the use of fuel being dispensed with. In this he was also successful. He constructed an engine whose motive power was compressed air on one side and a vacuum on the other, and water as an agent for holding the vacuum in suspension. So far as it was tried it was claimed for this engine that it was a vast improvement over steam machinery, but in operating it certain effects were manifested that convinced the inventor that he could construct a still simpler and far more powerful machine. He acted upon this belief, and after great labor produced an engine which more than fulfilled his expectations.

The vital principle of Mr. Keely's engine, is that it converts water into a cold vapor, more powerful and elastic than steam, without any agency other than a mere mechanical appliance. When Mr. Keely's discovery was first brought to the notice of scientific men much inquiry was excited, and it was pronounced by many to be a philosophical impossibility. The machine was exhibited in operation. Its vast power was apparent to all, but the manner of producing this power was less obvious. The presence of electric, magnetic chemical, or other hidden agencies was suspected, and a close and searching investigation followed, with the result of satisfy-

ing those who examined that the power was produced by a mechanical combination, pure and simple. Mr. Keely originally expected to obtain a pressure of about 500 pounds to the square inch, and applied it to a steam gauge which had a measuring capacity of 2,500 pounds, but the pressure produced was so enormous that the gauge was insufficient to register it, and he was compelled to construct a mechanism designed expressly for the purpose. He then found that he could produce a pressure of more than 10,000 pounds to the square inch, and that he could generate the power in any volume required. It is a peculiar quality of vapor that it can be used at any pressure from 10 pounds to 10,000 pounds to the square inch, and when once generated it can be placed in receiving vessels and preserved without loss of energy for an indefinite period. In the course of his experiments, Mr. Keely has repeatedly charged an iron receiver of a capacity of 3½ gallons with a pressure of 10,000 pounds to the square inch, and retained it without appreciable loss of energy for a fortnight at a time. Mr. Keely is building an engine for practical purposes, and thinks that his invention will, at no distant date, supersede steam. His confidence is shared by certain capitalists in New York, who are so confident of the success of the invention that they have made arrangements to purchase a half interest in the State of New York.

#### MECHANICAL MARVELS.

Mr. Wm. Webb, of London, has produced a curiosity in microscopic writing. He has accomplished the feat by means of machinery on glass with the aid of a diamond. The writing consists of the Lord's prayer, which is written on glass within a space corresponding to the dot over a printed letter i. The dot of writing has been enlarged by means of the photograph so as to occupy a space of about two inches long by one and a half inches broad. The photograph brings the words out legibly, the number of letters being 227. Such is the fineness of the original writing that 29,431,458 letters written in the same way would only cover one square inch of glass surface. The whole Bible, including the Old and New Testaments, contains 3,566,480 letters; therefore Mr. Webb could write the entire contents of more than eight Bibles within the space of one square inch. Two specimen plates of this microscopic writing have been produced for the Museum at Washington, at a cost of \$50 each. But this machine does not equal in the fineness of writing, or in the perfection it has attained, a similar machine, the invention of Mr. Peters, a wealthy banker of London. This machine produced writing, as long since as 1855 three times as fine as that of Mr. Webb. It was competent to engrave the entire contents of the Bible twenty-two times over in the space of a single square inch.

**NEW MATERIAL FOR CASE-HARDENING.**

There are two materials in common use for case-hardening—charred animal matter and prussiate of potash—both of which are, to a certain extent, objectionable. The only methods in use for applying prussiate of potash produce such an extremely thin scale of steel that the process is useless for articles that are to be exposed to much wear; and the preparation of animal charcoal is exceedingly offensive to most persons, and affects not only the individual who prepares it, but the whole neighborhood, which is generally filled with an almost unendurable stench. Since, however, it is only by the use of animal charcoal, such as charred leather, that we can obtain those results that make case-hardening really one of the most valuable operations in the arts, any process by which we can easily obtain either the charcoal itself or an equally efficient substitute, must be of importance. Some years ago, we were placed in a position where the preparation of animal charcoal by the ordinary methods was inadmissible, while, at the same time, we were very anxious to case-harden some articles to a greater depth than is possible by means of prussiate of potash as ordinarily used. In this dilemma we had recourse to the following expedient, which succeeded admirably: Having prepared a

strong solution of prussiate we boiled in it as much coarsely-powdered wood charcoal as could be mixed with it without destroying its fluidity. The superfluous liquid was then drained off, the charcoal spread on a board, and dried by exposure to the air. It was afterward roasted at a temperature just below that of ignition, the object being to drive off all moisture but not to decompose the prussiate, which, at a red heat, is converted into cyanide of potassium and some other compounds. The charcoal thus prepared, and afterward reduced to a moderately fine powder, was found to answer quite as well as animal charcoal. No difficulty was found in case-hardening to a depth which would allow a good deal of polishing before the soft metal underneath was reached.

Of late years, the process of case-hardening does not appear to have received the attention it deserves. This may, perhaps, be owing to the more general introduction of steel; though it is certain that, so long as iron is used at all, the art of case-hardening is capable of producing most valuable results. Where extreme hardness is required to a moderate depth, as in cases where it is desired to avoid friction, to prevent scratching, or to increase the capability of any articles for receiving a high polish, case-hardening is just the thing; and when the process is thoroughly understood, and a few simple tools provided, it is easily and cheaply performed.—*Industrial Monthly.*

## Editorial.

### THE DIFFERENCE.

The pride and boast of our Republic is that "all her citizens are free and equal," that "they are endowed with certain inalienable rights," among which are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." While this may be in perfect accord with the true theory of Republican governments we are prepared to pile up evidence, mountains high, to show that in our own country, under a Republican form of government, there are wide discriminations, purely on account of the social position and financial condition of the citizen. The wealthy are, as a rule, the favored class. The poor are treated with little or no consideration, while the interest of the rich is guarded with the utmost care and jealousy.

The poor laborer who finds himself, through sheer necessity, compelled to combine to protect himself against the constant encroachments of gigantic combinations of capital, is at once made the victim of class legislation. His right to combine is abrogated, and should he disobey the mandates of one-sided legislation—legislation that has no foundation in equity and right—he is at once seized, tried, convicted and pun-

ished for exercising his rights as delegated to him by the constitution of his country.

In the city of New York, where the headquarters of our national gamblers, stock jobbers, and money lenders is located, we had an exhibition—or we might say an illustration—of the citizen's right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. When the Wall street Union of stock jobbers and gamblers had plunged the whole country into a state of convulsion, and surrounded our working people with a degree of want and misery unknown to the people of any other part of the civilized world, Government officials very sympathetically tendered their aid to the authors of the workingmen's miseries. Shortly after, when pressed by hunger and want, the sufferers and victims of the Wall street gambling hells made an attempt to bring their complaints before the people and petition government for redress, instead of receiving even a hearing—to say nothing of relief—they were treated with bludgeons in the hands of brutes under the garb of policemen.

To-day we have a law upon the statute books of the United States making eight hours a legal day's work for mechanics and laborers in the government employ. Not-

withstanding this law is a great benefit to the overworked laborer, because it is found to interfere with the avariciousness of a certain few capitalists, whose greed for gain is only limited by the length of their purses, the law is not enforced, and its provisions are evaded with impunity. Even government officials lend themselves to contractors who defy the law. While appeal after appeal has been sent to the people's servants for a rigid enforcement of it, but to no purpose, the law is not, and will not be, strictly enforced until the workingmen themselves use the ballot to some advantage. This they have the power to do if they will only discard their infernal petty jealousies.

In the state of Pennsylvania, the laws permit capitalists to combine to advance their interests, even though they trample under foot the interests and rights of the poor. But should the workingmen combine to protect themselves against the encroachments, frauds and impositions that the combinations of capital practice upon them, they are unceremoniously hustled into the presence of a magistrate, fined, and sent to prison. But then you say, "Halt!" does not the declaration of American Independence apply to all citizens

equally? We say that according to the laws of the state of Pennsylvania it does not, for the reason that a man has no right to be poor, he has no business to be a workingman.

At the Susquehanna Depot, Pa., a short time ago, when the employees of the Erie Railroad demanded their hard earned wages which had been long and unreasonably withheld from them, a military force was brought into requisition, and the workmen were compelled to subscribe to a disgraceful settlement at the point of glistening bayonets; cannons loaded with scrap iron and boiler punchings were brought to the scene and leveled upon the victims of railroad arrogance,

In Tioga county, Pa., the employing coal miners combined to reduce the wages of their employees. When the workmen combined to resist the reduction they, together with their wives and children were driven out of their houses at the point of the bayonet in the hands of government troops. We could go on indefinitely to show that the Declaration of American Independence, so far as working men are concerned, is a myth—in fact a perfect humbug. The workingman dares not combine to better his condition, he dares not demand an equivalent for services rend-

ered. If he should become exasperated and driven to act for himself, he is made the inmate of the dismal, dirty dungeon, and the liberty of which he boasted becomes to him nothing but mere mockery.

The difference, dear reader, consists simply in this: The workingmen as a general thing are poor, and because they are poor they have no rights which the rich are bound to respect. The rich are favored because they are rich, and the poor have no favors shown them because they are poor. They are not even permitted to exercise rights and privileges which are freely exercised by the wealthy.

But are not the workingmen themselves to blame, in a great measure, for this state of affairs? Do not their votes elect the men who make the laws that oppress them? Have they not the power at the ballot box to elect men who will make just and equitable laws—laws that will bear on the rich and poor alike? Then why not throw to the dogs our party affiliations, cut loose from all party ties and predilections, and vote for no man who will not accord to the workingman the same rights as those accorded to the possessors of the world's comforts and luxuries?

#### OUR ADVANTAGES.

The Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union presents to-day advantages not afforded by any other Trades' Union in the world. This organization not only takes care of its sick and provides for the widow and fatherless children of deceased members, but it furnishes real and tangible benefits to its members while living and in health.

In sickness the members not only receive the care of the organization, but are guaranteed a weekly allowance of \$5.00; and in the event of death the member who is insured leaves a legacy of \$1,500.00 to his widow or heirs. This sum, although it may appear small, is secured to his family upon the payment of a trifling sum—not over \$7.00 per year. When the small sum required to secure to one's family is considered the amount received will appear large by comparison.

When out of employment, every effort is made to secure the unemployed member a situation at the best possible remuneration. In the shop, valuable assistance and information are imparted by one member to another, and the greatest aim of the organization is to make each member a competent and thorough mechanic, so as to make him so valuable to

his employers that his services will not only be sought for in preference to others, but that he will be able to command a higher rate of compensation. Strikes are not sanctioned as a means to elevate the workman, although such a mode of redress might be *tolerated*, as a last and only resort, but not *favored*. The great majority of its members believe that the most important mission of Trades' Unions should be not to legislate with a view of sustaining their members successfully in strikes, but to legislate with a view of doing away with the necessity of strikes. This can only be done by abolishing the wages system. To this end steps have already been taken, and the work will continue until every member of the organization has become his own employer. Until such time, it is held that nothing but thorough organization will obviate the frequent occurrence of disastrous conflicts between the employer and the employed. All disputes and grievances between the two should be settled by a board of arbitration, when the parties themselves fail to arrive at an amicable settlement. This, however, will never be done so long as the workmen remain the weaker party, because the stronger party, as a general thing, will not arbitrate when they have the power to *force* the weaker party to terms. But let two par-

ties of equal strength confront each other, and both will find it to their interest to settle their differences by a board of arbitration, instead of rushing into a suicidal contest called a "strike."

Recently the organization has adopted a feature that will give its members a saving of 15 per cent. on the purchase of the necessities of life. In the city of Cleveland, Ohio, the members are secured an annual saving of \$23,640.00 in the aggregate. It costs them, on an average, \$75.00 per year less to live than it costs non-Union men, or men not members of the order.

We invite our fellow-craftsmen to a careful investigation of the benefits guaranteed by the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union. Let them give this article a careful perusal, and then ascertain the truth of our assertion by a close scrutiny of the workings of the organization, and they will find that the members receive \$5.00 per week during sickness, and \$1,500.00 is given to the heirs of the member in the event of death. Members are found employment and assisted in the prosecution of their daily labors in the shop; and, lastly, they are enabled to live 15 per cent. cheaper than those who are not so fortunate as to be members can live. We invite the attention of our readers to an article entitled "The New Feature," published on page 638.

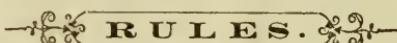
**THE NEW FEATURE.**

We propose in this article to make our members fully acquainted with the new feature we have introduced into the workings of our order. In Cleveland, where the system is in practical operation, our members are receiving a real and tangible benefit already. The contracts which we have entered into with the various stores gives our members a net saving of \$23,640.00 per year on the necessities of life, and if adopted by every Union in the organization would give our members a profit of over one million dollars per year. This calculation is based upon our present membership, and the system, if carried out, will more than double our membership in less than twelve months. If it can be demonstrated to a non-Union man that he can live 15 per cent. cheaper by

being a member of our association he will soon become convinced that it will be to his interest to connect himself with us.

In accordance with our request in the April number of the *REPORTER*, Unions Nos. 2, 3, 8 and 12 of Ohio, located in Cleveland, appointed a committee to complete arrangements with the various stores, and also to make rules and regulations for carrying on the enterprise. A committee—twelve in number—met and appointed a sub-committee of three who, together with the President of the I. U., visited the stores and closed contracts with them to supply our members at the rates which we publish below, after which the following rules were drawn up by the committee, and printed on the back of the check used in the purchase of goods:

Fac-simile of Check (Back).



**R U L E S.**

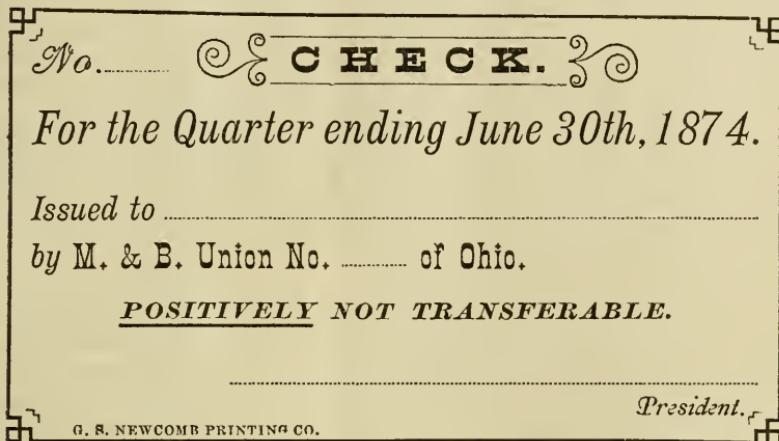
1. This Check can not be used except for the purchase of goods for the family of the member to whom it is issued.
2. No member can obtain a Check without first paying his dues up to the end of the quarter in which he desires the Check.
3. To loan or transfer this Check is considered a breach of trust, and will subject the member to whom it is issued to a forfeiture of all its benefits.
4. This Check will not be recognized unless presented by persons entitled to the same.
5. All purchases on this Check must be *strictly* for cash.

In addition to the rules printed on the check, a rule was adopted that a check can be used *only* by the member to whom it is issued for the purchase of goods for himself, his family, or the family of his father or mother, (provided the father is not a non-Union machinist or blacksmith,) under a penalty of forfeiture of the benefits of the check.

Each member desiring a check, it will

be observed in Rule No. 2, must "pay his dues up to the end of the quarter in which he desires the check." Under no consideration can a member obtain a check without complying strictly with every provision of the law. It will be seen at a glance that it will have a tendency to keep members clear on the books and obviate many suspensions for non-payment of dues hereafter.

THE FOLLOWING IS A FAC-SIMILE OF THE CHECK.



Each member is also furnished with a card of different color from that of the check, which contains a list of official stores. The following is a fac-simile of the Cleveland card, with the exception of the name and number of store:

| List of Official Stores.         |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,.....   | REDUCTION, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. |
| BOOTS AND SHOES,.....            | " 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.         |
| CLOTHING,.....                   | " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.         |
| DRY GOODS,.....                  | " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.          |
| HATS AND CAPS,.....              | " 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.         |
| TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c.,..... | AT WHOLESALE RATES.              |

The Reductions are made from the lowest CASH Retail Prices.

G. S. NEWCOMB PRINTING CO.

## HOW TO USE THE CHECKS.

The cards containing a list of official stores are not to be shown to any one; the checks alone are to be used in the purchase of goods. The party wishing to make a purchase will consult his private card for the street and number of the store he desires, also for the amount of reduction such store has agreed to make. He will call for such goods as he may want, after which a bill is made

out, and upon presentation of the check a reduction is made in accordance with the amount printed on the private card.

We are satisfied that the more our members will investigate it the better they will think of it. It is also a splendid advertisement for our Union. Bring the check—but not the private card containing the list of official stores—to the notice of your shopmates who are not members, and we venture the assertion

that very little argument will be necessary to convince them that our organization is a real benefit to its members. It must also be borne in mind that the amount of reduction in the price of the necessities of life will depend entirely upon the number of members in the Union. In localities where our Unions are small let them co-operate with one or two of the best Unions in the same localities, and if they can promise a store keeper the patronage of two or three hundred they will receive a liberal reduction. In Cleveland we have been able to go to the store keepers and guarantee them the patronage of five hundred and fifty members; the result is an average reduction of over 15 per cent.

In order to save trouble and avoid mistakes we have concluded to furnish the checks, and will send them, post paid, to any Union desiring them. The checks and official store lists are printed on the very best railroad card board, and will be supplied at the very low price of \$1.50 per hundred. Unions sending in their orders will please send a correct list of the official stores, together with the name of the street, number, and the amount of reduction each store has made. The check and store list are sold by the Unions to members at ten cents for both; so it will be seen that each Union will realize a profit of \$7.00 per hundred pair. The checks are changed every quarter, and printed on different color card board. Let each Union appoint a committee immediately to negotiate with the store keepers in their respective localities for a reduction in the necessities of life.

#### WHAT WE OUGHT TO DO.

We ought to double our membership during the next three months if our Unions adopt the commercial feature because it will enable our members to live 15 per cent. cheaper than non-Union men can live. Let us show our

fellow-craftsmen who are not members that they will save from \$75 to \$100 per year by being members of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union, and they will be blind indeed if they do not connect themselves with our order.

In our next issue we will give the result of the trial in Cleveland. At present all we can say is "Brothers there is money in the project—try it."

#### SUICIDE.

An exchange has the following account of the supposed suicide in Kentucky of one of our members:

On Monday evening last, about four or five o'clock, two boys, while hunting in Fosdick's woods, one-half mile east of Anchorage station, close to the Shelby railroad junction, found a dead man. The following morning a coroner's jury was impaneled, which ascertained the following facts: The deceased man was apparently of German birth, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, weight about 160 pounds, hair dark auburn mixed with gray, goatee and monstache sandy. He was very neatly dressed. In his pockets were found a key, lead pencil, pocket-comb, one nickel, and a copy of the constitution, by-laws and rules of the order of M. and B. Union, No. 3, of Richmond, Va., printed in 1860. At the end of a log, near the body, were found scraps of a certificate of membership of a Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union, evidently torn up by the deceased. Underneath the same log was found a large empty vial, containing a few drops of laudanum. Upon examination of the body by Dr. C. W. Harvey he gave his opinion that the deceased man had been dead five or seven days, and that he came to his death from the effects of tincture of opium, administered by the deceased's own hand. The jury rendered their verdict in accordance with Dr. Harvey's opinion. The body was placed in a neat coffin and interred near the spot where found. It is the general opinion that the man committed suicide, seeking such a secluded spot in the woods, destroying the only paper that could identify him, and secreting the empty vial after draining its contents.

**PASSING EVENTS, NEWS, ETC.****New Unions.**

The following new Unions have been organized during the month: No. 5 of Michigan, at Jackson, by the President of the I. U.; No. 5 of Iowa, at Waterloo, by Deputy President of the I. U. H. E. Easton, of No. 3 of Iowa. The following are the charter members of No. 5 of Michigan:

Deputy President—A. R. Wadsworth.

President—Adam MacCleary.

Vice President—E. C. Hill.

Rec. Sec.—E. Staley.

Fin. Sec.—J. Wilkins.

Cor. Sec.—Ellis Knight.

Treas.—Patrick Brown.

Cond.—D. C. Hall.

D. K.—I. N. Johnson.

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| P. McAndrews,      | W. H. Renshaw,   |
| Myron Jarvis,      | Thomas Young,    |
| W. J. Fox,         | H. A. Jones,     |
| P. Shaughnessy,    | M. J. Connell,   |
| J. H. Moore,       | Claude Verdier,  |
| G. E. Hall,        | Gustave Provost, |
| John Nagel,        | E. H. Peck,      |
| Frank Schafer,     | Frank Beam,      |
| Martin Carroll,    | S. G. Coleman,   |
| E. H. Stewart,     | Ed. O'Donnell,   |
| C. J. Andrews,     | E. W. Quinn,     |
| J. P. Keating,     | Chas. Lee,       |
| John Casey,        | John Outram,     |
| A. F. MacCurey,    | G. W. Buck,      |
| R. Schenkenbocker, | Wm. Thompson,    |
| F. A. Ketchum,     | John T. Smith,   |
|                    | H. S. Case.      |

The following are the charter members of No. 5 of Iowa:

President—Lewis Sharpless.

Vice President—Chas. A. Warlick.

Rec. Sec.—John Pallfreyman.

Cor. Sec.—Robert Brown.

Fin. Sec.—Lester Corson.

Treas.—C. Morgadant.

Cond.—Peter J. Lawless.

I. D. K.—A. Herman.

O. D. K.—Louis Kratzer.

Trustees—Oscar Anderson, Thomas Kelly and Joseph Herr.

Carl Brandt, Fred. Keppel,

William Whitman, Sebastian Reiger,

Andrew Robson, Andrew Gaty,

Peter Allin.

Much credit is due Bro. Easton for the faithful and efficient manner in which he performed his duties as Deputy. Bro. Easton has the credit of organizing more Unions than any member outside of the executive office. He scarcely gets to work in a locality where no Union exists when an application for a charter is sent. A few more such men would soon spread the influence of our order to every hamlet in the land.

**Frank Fitzpatrick.**

We are informed that the above gentleman, who hails from Buffalo, N. Y., and is a machinist by trade, left Louisville, Ky., where he was last employed, in a somewhat mysterious manner. The information we have received places him in a very unenviable light. It is reported that he neglected to pay back money borrowed from the men with whom he was employed; he also neglected to pay for a suit of clothes which two of his shopmates had gone security for. This man affects to be a member of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union when the fact is that he has been expelled from the organization for some time. This article is not written with any spirit of enmity, or with a view to injure the young man, but for the purpose of protecting the reputation of our order, and, if possible, induce him to mend his ways, and act the part of an honorable man.

**A. S. Patton.**

This gentleman received the sum of \$10 in November, 1870, from M. & B. U. No. 7 of O., but has not yet returned it. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please communicate with Brother H. P. Deschler, Lock Box 502, Chillicothe, O. There are a few others who if they do not communicate with this Union soon will see themselves in print.

By order of M. & B. U. No. 7 of O.

**Another Daily Labor Paper.**

In a recent issue of the JOURNAL we announced the contemplated publication of a daily labor paper in the city of Cleveland, O. Since then a company, with a capital of \$50,000, has been organized, a charter secured, and a general agent employed to solicit subscription for stock. The project may now be considered fairly underway, and doubts are no longer entertained as to its success. Stock subscriptions are rapidly pouring in, and the best men in the labor movement in this city are among the most enthusiastic in laboring for the success of the paper. A daily labor paper in Cleveland may now be considered a fixed fact.

**A Step in the (W)right Direction.**

The workingmen of Indianapolis, Ind., becoming convinced of the necessity of securing a representation in the legislative halls of their state, have secured the nomination of Mr. Jackson H. Wright, President of M. & B. Union No. 4 of Ind., for the legislature. Indiana has no stancher and truer friend of labor than Mr. Wright. He is a man of ability, sterling worth and unimpeachable character, a proof of which will be found in his election to the presidency of the Indianapolis Trades' Assembly and to the vice presidency of the Industrial Congress of the United States. We predict his election by an overwhelming majority.

**A Word of Caution.**

We have received several complaints to the effect that, through the carelessness of some of our members, outside parties have received copies of the REPORTER. We caution members to keep the REPORTER strictly within the membership of the Union. To give or loan it to a person not a member is as much a violation of the obligation as it is to reveal the secrets of the order. Members please take notice.

**Not Explicit.**

H. W. J., of Shelburn, Sullivan Co., Ind., is informed that his question in relation to the slide valve (link motion) with the reverse lever in center notch of quadrant is not explicit enough for publication. Try again.

**Circular No. 28.**

The following were the receipts on the above circular up to May 28, 1874:

|                           |       |              |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Buffalo, N.Y., M. & B. U. | No. 5 | \$200 00     |
| Elmira, "                 | "     | No. 16 50 00 |
| Scranton, Pa., "          | "     | No. 2 50 00  |
| Terre Haute, Ind., "      | "     | No. 1 50 00  |
| Milwaukee, Wis., "        | "     | No. 3 30 00  |
| Selma, Ala., "            | "     | No. 24 25 00 |
| Lockport, N. Y., "        | "     | No. 30 25 00 |
| Port Jervis "             | "     | No. 1 25 00  |
| New Haven, Conn., "       | "     | No. 1 25 00  |
| Creston, Iowa, "          | "     | No. 4 25 00  |
| Martinsburg, W. Va., "    | "     | No. 1 25 00  |
| Water Valley, Miss., "    | "     | No. 1 20 50  |
| Reading, Pa., "           | "     | No. 11 20 00 |
| Galion, O., "             | "     | No. 6 15 60  |
| Oil City, Pa., "          | "     | No. 6 15 00  |
| Jeffersonville, Ind., "   | "     | No. 8 10 00  |
| Brooklyn, N. Y., "        | "     | No. 21 10 00 |
| Springfield, Ill., "      | "     | No. 10 10 00 |
| Amboy, Ill., "            | "     | No. 6 10 00  |
| Petersburg, Va., "        | "     | No. 4 10 00  |
| Uhrichsville, O., "       | "     | No. 11 7 50  |

The following sums have been promised:

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| No. 3 of O.    | \$150 00 |
| No. 8 of O.    | 125 00   |
| No. 2 of O.    | 100 00   |
| No. 12 of O.   | 100 00   |
| No. 1 of N. Y. | 50 50    |
| No. 8 of N. Y. | 50 00    |
| No. 23 of Pa.  | 50 00    |
| No. 7 of O.    | 50 00    |
| No. 2 of N. Y. | 25 00    |
| No. 3 of N. Y. | 25 00    |
| No. 2 of Ala.  | 25 00    |
| No. 3 of Tenn. | 25 00    |
| No. 1 of Mo.   | 25 00    |
| No. 8 of Pa.   | 25 00    |
| No. 11 of O.   | 25 00    |

Total, ..... \$148 260

Encouraging reports are received from all parts of the country. From present indications the case will soon be in practical operation. We shall keep our members fully posted as the matter progresses. We feel very well satisfied indeed for the general expression in our behalf. We only hope that those of our Unions which have as yet taken no action on the above circular will do so immediately. If they conclude that it is their duty to assist in the matter we will be pleased to hear from them without delay; and, whether they favor the project or not, let them report their action immediately to the executive department of the I. .U.


**Miscellaneous.**
**REST.**

[For the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.]

*"There the weary be at rest."*

Peace, troubled heart, and fear no ill,  
Though tossed on stormy seas until  
All hope is gone, and all seems drear,  
Yet think thy great Creator is near,  
And has promised rest in Heaven.

O! ye that toil from morn till night,  
From year to year, till "castles" bright  
Are vanished all, and all seems dark,  
Look ye to Scripture and remark  
There's rest, sweet rest, in Heaven.

O! weary ones on beds of pain,  
Tossing about with fevered brain,  
For some sure haven port of rest,  
Listen to Jesus' last bequest—  
He wills you rest in Heaven.

Poor widow, think not God austere,  
He sees thy woe and marks each tear;  
Trust thou in Him, thy faults deplore,  
Then joy and peace He will restore\*  
On earth and then in Heaven.

O! God, our father, guide, and friend,  
List to our prayer and condescend  
Thy suffering children still to bless,  
And grant to all the happiness  
Of perfect rest in Heaven.

JOTHAM H. ORR.

New Haven, Conn., March, 1874.

**CREMATION POETRY.**

We lit the poor fellow at dead of night,  
The carcass continually turning,  
In order that every side might get its share  
Of this new patent process of burning.  
No pelting rain storm came wetting the pile  
Of faggots to which we had bound him,  
No Babcock extinguisher deadened the glare  
That formed such a halo around him.

Don't lay me on the river bank  
Amid the fragrant flowers,  
Nor where the grass is watered by  
The early summer showers,  
But put me in the kitchen range,  
And open wide the damper,  
And then my vaporous remains  
Can up the chimney scamper.

This world is all a fleeting show,  
How sweet from it to pass,  
To vanish up the chimney as  
Carbonic acid gas!

**THE RUM-SELLERS INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS CLERK.**

Your duties will be, sir: But first you must  
know

That I would not employ you though ever so  
handy;

Your stay will be brief, and out you must go,  
If I find that you tipple my beer or my  
brandy.

At the first peep of daylight your task must  
begin,

When the toper awakes from his uneasy slum-  
ber,

Who, impelled by the thirst that is raging  
within,

Must brace up his stomach with drams quite  
a number.

Those signs of the last night's debauch then re-  
move—

The inebriate's filth from the floor and the  
decanter;

And if anyone calls for credit, just give him a  
shove

And make him decamp from the bar-room  
instanter.

On the whole, first, perhaps it were best you  
should say,

(As a shield for your purpose, the better to  
mask it,)

Since TRUST lost his life in a fight with POOR  
PAY,

You cannot give credit, and they ought not to  
ask it.

But to all who have money be bland and polite,  
From the most dull-pated clown to the loftiest  
thinker;

Though the bulk of our cash comes from those  
that get tight,

Save your greeting most warm for the mode-  
rate drinker.

I will whisper a secret you must not "divulge,"  
As my patrons would deem it good cause for a  
quarrel.

My liquors so choice, in whose use they indulge,  
Are all drawn from the same Alcohol barrel.

With pulverized bed-bugs to give it a bead  
And poisonous drugs to impart the right flavor,  
If rightly decocted is all that we need,  
To insure beyond question our customers'  
favor.

But should an assemblyman come for a drink—  
A policeman, or any reputed reformer,  
When they step to the bar and thus tips you the  
wink,

Get the little black bottle that stands in the  
corner.

AUGUSTUS DOW.

## THE BALLAD OF THE NEWS EDITOR.

BY G. T. LANIGAN.

*It is a brave Mail Editor  
That scissoreth the files,  
His shears he swings and loud he sings  
This Ditty between whiles.*

The X-list is a giant Morgue,  
Where Items thickly lie,  
And throned upon a Paragraph,  
King Coroner am I.  
The Epicure hath Almanac,  
The Strawberry, the Pea,  
And eke the tall Asparagus  
That decks the greening lea,  
They tell his Palate with a kiss  
The seasons what they be.  
When as the Lamb, with Minten Sauce,  
Doth on his Plate appear,  
And Radishes bedeck the Board,  
He knows that Spring is near.  
Even thus the Scisorer of Mails  
May note the lapse of Time,  
By watching well the prevalence  
Of Accident and Crime.  
There is one constant source of Death,  
Exceeding all belief,  
Which is in season all the Year  
Like Mutton or like Beef.  
As I scan the country's Files,  
In every part, I ween,  
I see the flash and hear the crash  
Of Patent Kerosene—  
"Fatalities" in every Page,  
And Graves in every Scene.  
It was the mother of nine Babes  
Who filled a lighted Lamp  
With Non-Explosive, purchased from  
A Peddling Yankee Scamp;  
Next day nine Orphans round her grave  
Wept in the Church-yard damp.  
It was an Irish servant girl  
Whose Fire would not go,  
Wherefore she sprinkled Kerosene  
Upon the wood, and lo!  
Poor Bridget's "Soul went up in Fire,"  
Like the Soul of Jim Bludsoe.  
"Hail, beauteous harbinger of Spring,"  
In ecstacy I cry;  
What time the Girl and Skipping-rope  
Salute my longing Eye—  
The Girl who jumped three hundred times,  
And went to Realms on high.  
The Spring wears on, I scan the Page  
Till to my Eye is given  
The Schoolboy, whose *os frontis* is  
By fatal Base Ball Riven,  
And at one step goes from Third Base  
Up to the Gates of Heaven.

Comes Summer with its fervent heat—  
About this time expect  
Such Weather as the Oldest  
Resident can't recollect.  
Perennal Source of Paragraphs  
Is he. He shall appear  
Walking nine miles to cast his Vote  
In the autumnal Year,  
While all the People at the Polls  
The aged Patriot cheer.  
Midsummer glows upon the world;  
The Circus is abroad;  
Brass Bands fall into Lions' Dens,  
And Gore pools on the Sod  
Show where the escaped Tiger or  
Wild Elephant has trod.  
Mad Dogs "delight to bark and bite."  
(See Doctor Watts' hymn.)  
At Long Branch she who never bathed  
In Surf essays to swim;  
Though "rescued gallantly," her "Chance  
Of Recovery is slim."  
Brown Autumn comes; the Farmer drives  
Jocund his Team a-field,  
And to his Patent Harvester  
The gold-mailed squadrons yield.  
The Mower and Reaper are Combined  
To aid my cause, and he  
Is cut to mincemeat, and becomes  
A theme for worms—and Me.  
Now, at Contemporaries' desks  
Obliging Neighbors Pay  
Tribute, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Eggs,  
Out of the usual Weigh.  
More brief the Evenings grow. Behold  
Some bridal-touring Ass,  
Upon retiring, blows out  
The unaccustomed Gas.  
'Tis winter. Boys go forth to slide,  
On the half-frozen Pond,  
And (as Macbeth says) from the Bank  
Do jump the Life Beyond.  
The Snows begin to melt, and now  
Some sportive Boy, in fun,  
Snaps at his Baby Sister what  
He thought an Empty Gun,  
But which—to me a source of glee—  
Is a capped and loaded one.  
I hear from a hundred Lumber Mills  
The Buzz-saw's cheery screech,  
The inspired Idiot sits him down,  
And they bury him, both and each.  
There are sleeping Switchmen on the land,  
And reckless Captains at sea,  
And tenement houses, rotten and frail,  
And all exist for me!  
*It was a brave Mail Editor  
That scissored at the files  
His shears he swung and loud he sung  
That Ditty between whiles.*

## LABOR REFORM PORTRAITS.

**EDWIN M. CHAMBERLAIN.**

The Chamberlain family is a large one. Representatives of it are found in all parts of the United States, especially in New England. Among the earliest emigrants from England were several of that name. Most school boys will remember the story of John Cham-

berlain, who in colonial times, killed the Indian warrior, Pangus, in what is now the state of Maine. The first colonial secretary of New Hampshire was a certain Richard Chamberlain, who was violently superseded in his office, and his books and papers seized

by Captain John Pickering, during the New Hampshire revolution.

A descendant of his, one Dudley Chamberlain, settled in Wolfborough, in the latter state. He was a close-fisted farmer, with a dozen children, one of whom, Daniel, left home at nineteen, with his pack on his shoulder, and walked first to Portsmouth, and then to Boston, in search of work. He agreed to pay, and did afterwards pay to his father, one hundred dollars for his time. He was industrious, keen and saving, and from first being a boy of all work about a hotel, managed in time to become a tavern keeper himself, and eventually a rich man. He is still—at sixty-three years of age—in active business. It would be strange indeed if a youth brought up as he had been, and who had successfully struggled in his manhood to become rich, should not at all times of life display those same qualities that had enabled him to achieve success in his chosen pursuits.

In considering of these things, and of the effect thereof upon the welfare and happiness of others, and upon himself, his son, the subject of this sketch, was early led to avow those principles and ideas that are held in common by all labor reformers. Edwin M. Chamberlain was born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 7, 1835. The middle name, Martin, he derived from his mother, a descendant of Solomon Martin, carpenter, who came over in the ship James, from London, in 1630. She was a most excellent woman, and distinguished for many good works. She died many years ago, lamented by a large circle of friends.

Edwin M. Chamberlain was brought up in a hotel, in which, commencing at an early age, he has worked in various capacities. In youth he was much devoted to athletic exercises, and filled, at different times, the offices of President,

Captain, etc., of the Union Boat Club, Boston, one of the oldest and best known organizations of the kind in the United States. He pulled in the successful six-oar in the Boston City's regatta, July 4, 1860 or 1861. He enlisted in the army; raised a battery of artillery, in which he received a commission, and served three years, and until the end of the war. Was an aid upon the staff of Gen. John McNeil, of Missouri. Was in the Signal Corps, and for awhile served under Farragut on board his flag-ship, the Hartford. After the war was commander of Post 7, G. A. R., Boston. In 1869 the first Labor Reform political convention was called in Massachusetts. About four hundred delegates assembled. The Crispins were the principal movers in the matter. Mr. Chamberlain attended as a delegate, took part in the preliminary committee meetings, and was nominated for Governor of the state of Massachusetts.

He received nearly 15,000 votes at the polls. The next Legislature of Massachusetts had over thirty straight labor reformers in it. The Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin obtained a charter which a year before had been refused them. A Ten Hour Law, for factories, passed the Lower House, but failed in the Senate. During this first labor reform campaign, Mr. Chamberlain made about thirty speeches in various parts of the state. The next year, 1870, Mr. Wendell Phillips was the labor reform candidate for governor, and in 1871 Mr. Chamberlain was nominated a second time. In both of these campaigns he spoke a great many times in many cities and towns in the commonwealth, upon the money question, reduction of the hours of labor, factory legislation, and other topics suggested by his platform. The two years last past—1872 and 1873—it was voted by the

labor reform conventions to make no party nominations, but to lend their efforts in making choice of Senators and Representatives who would support a Ten Hour Law. During this period, Mr. Chamberlain has been chairman of the Labor Reform State Central Committee, which position he holds now. This last year, 1873, both the Republican and Democratic parties in Massachusetts put the Ten Hour Law plank in their platform. But as Mr. Phillips has said, they were kicked into it.

During the campaign, Mr. Chamberlain issued an address to the voters of the state in regard to the ten hour law. Giving the text of the law, which was demanded, the names of those Legislators who had, in the previous year, voted against the law, as proper persons to be defeated for office, which address the readers of the *Advocate* will remember appeared in full in the columns of this paper. In less public ways, also as chairman of the Labor Reform State Central Committee, he took such measures as lay in his power to forward the success of the measure.

At the reception tendered to Joseph Arch, at Faneuil Hall, last autumn, Mr. Chamberlain delivered the address of welcome. At a meeting of workingmen at the same place soon after, a full account of which appeared in the *Advocate* he brought in a series of resolutions which were adopted, condemning the government for its bad faith in the execution of the eight hour law, and demanding the removal of Supervising Architect Mullett from office. A short time since he was delegated to head a committee to visit the Mayor of Boston at City Hall, in behalf of unemployed workingmen. His address on that occasion raised great opposition on the part of the mercantile and commercial press of Boston. Mr. Chamberlain is at present steward of the Adams House, Boston, at a moderate salary. Has a wife and two children, and lives in apartments on Boston Neck in a good quarter of the city.—*The Workingman's Advocate.*

#### A DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

In the March number of the *JOURNAL* we mentioned the existence of "a nice brace of ducks" in Mattoon, Ill. These ducks objected to the prominence they received, or, rather, the way in which they received it. Both protested their entire innocence; each claimed exemption from the imputations contained in the article referred to. One of the ducks,—the elder (and for aught we know the meaner) of the two—thirsted for redress, and now finds consolation in the loss of some \$30.00 which the unsophisticated youth squandered in boreing for oil in the statutes of the state of Illinois—and yet he is not happy.

The younger duck, protested against the accusation that the members of the Union had loaned him money or went his security in the grocery or meat shop. And he would furnish us with proof to show the accusations against him to be false. It is needless to say that the proof has not been furnished; but on the contrary he left Mattoon very unceremoniously, leaving, we are informed, a grocery bill to the amount of \$25.00 unpaid. Thus the co-partnership of "a nice brace of ducks" has been dissolved. The elder duck must be a very mean duck if the younger duck found it too uncomfortable to live with him. We therefore suggest that the elder duck (and for aught we know meaner duck) go and straightway settle the little bill (\$25.00) for his heretofore bosom bird. The last we saw of his feathered companion was in Elkhart, Ind., going for the depot in hot haste. Perhaps another lonely grocery bill accounts for the hasty exit. We Warren our readers not to Chuse between these two birds.

The twenty-second annual session of the International Typographical Union convenes at St. Louis, Mo., June 1st.

## VOICES OF WORKINGMEN.

—o—  
FREE SPEECH IS FREE MANHOOD.

## Sunday Sociability for Working People.

—o—  
BY A. GAYLORD SPALDING.

Social intercourse is a mighty educator. Its importance and extent of influence can scarcely be measured. But in all families and schools, as well as other groups, for pleasure or business, association exerts a power greater even than books, to develop, refine, and perfect both children and those more advanced. Hence the advantage of village and city life over the country in this respect.

My present purpose is to apply this idea to the needs of working people, and demand that Sunday shall be used more freely and wisely for calls and visits among neighbors, for general sociability and moral and intellectual improvement. During the six working days of the week the people have little spare time; therefore Sunday is their only chance. Shall the stiff rules of sectarian discipline bear like a night-pall to keep them sober-faced and secluded? Reason answers, No! and the mental and moral interests of the people require a change. We pattern too much after old Puritan blue law Sundayism. I invite you, then, my dear, heroic, working friends, to venture over the dull line of rusty habit in this matter, and don't be afraid to step out of the deep ruts of custom in this particular.

Our regular Sunday church meetings afford little opportunity for unrestrained sociability beyond the mere coming together and a slight salutation. No interchange of thought is convenient or expected, for all must be orderly and give respectful attention to the minister, who is paid to do the thinking. The exercises, moreover, are largely made

up of pietistic observances and formulas while the intellectual part is everywhere monopolized by a class of non-producing professional paid leaders. This leaves the masses of common people—farmers, mechanics and laborers—entirely out in the cold and barren waste of ignorance and moral stupor. So the atmosphere of the "day of rest" is rendered so dead and dry it chokes the breath and dwarfs the mind; and, instead of being profitable time to the general community, it is simply a rich harvest for the salaried priesthood, at the workingman's expense.

However, some few, at least, of the toiling class begin to feel that they should learn to think for themselves, which the leisure hours and free sociability of Sunday would greatly help them to do. Let there be a new departure, then, for the sake of brain and heart culture among the workers.

Champlin, Minn., April 13, 1874.

Nothing can convey a more impressive idea of the power of water as a general agent than the wonderful canons of Mexico, Texas and the Rocky Mountains, where the torrents may be seen rushing along, through the incision it has cut for itself in the hard rock, at a depth of several thousand feet between perpendicular walls. The greatest of these canons, that of Colorado, is two hundred and ninety-eight miles in length, and its sides rise perpendicularly to a height of five or six thousand feet.

Remonstrances are being signed by steamboat engineers against the repeal of the law which forbids the employment of aliens as engineers, pilots, etc., on vessels on the lakes. Exactly such a law exists in Canada and is strictly enforced against American engineers who apply for licenses.

**THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.**

The Industrial Congress at Rochester was the most important labor meeting ever held on this continent. Convening on the morning of Tuesday, April 14th., and closing at a late hour the following Friday, it not only accomplished a great amount of business, but the quality of the work done was of a high order, and its importance to society can hardly be over estimated. The theme which the Congress gathered to consider was, in brief, the question, How to revolutionize society to its foundations without violence; and those who came, brought to the discussion of this question a strength and clearness of mind, a purity and integrity of purpose, and an energy and determination of will such as have not been seen in any public assembly in our land for many a day. We note a few of its characteristics.

The Congress was a truly representative body. The members came from all parts of the land, from Massachusetts to Missouri, and they had a constituency behind them who sent them there. The case of the delegate from Boston is in point. He was unanimously elected by a body, itself composed of representative men, and all the expense was defrayed by those who sent him. It was said in the Congress that those gathered there represented six hundred thousand men.

Another distinguished feature of the Congress was its unity and catholicity of spirit. Most of the members were strangers to each other. They were strong men of marked individuality who had come to their positions by sheer native energy. For instance there was John Siney, the quiet, steady, orderly, gentle spoken giant who was the voice of twenty thousand down-trodden miners in Pennsylvania. Also two black men were there from the Potomac country. And yet these strangers, positive and determined—these diverse races, white and black, European and American, tempted to race antagonisms—when they came to an acquaintance, fused into a firm, compact unity. Perhaps no incidents more clearly illustrate the temper of the meeting than the facts that a black man was made first Vice President, and that unanimous consent was granted Mr. McNeill

of Massachusetts to record his protest against the finance resolution. The explanation is that the heart reigned and the head obeyed; that out of the heart sprung that catholicity of spirit and clearness of sight which were as delightful as they were remarkable. Hence members were able to hear each other, with fair minds seeking to arrive at agreements rather than differences. So out of their catholicity came their unity. With a single exception there were not five dissenting voices on any measure that was passed. It has been the standing reproach of the labor movement, that is was a house of discord where no two thought alike. That reproach is now wiped away, and the day of unity has arisen.

Another marked feature was the earnestness and consequent industry of the members. They worked from early in the forenoon till late at night, with but brief intermissions, during the whole of the four days; so that, as one phrased it, the way from their hotels to the convention hall was about all they knew of Rochester.

Of the great amount of work done we have room for a few points only. The Congress took strong ground in favor of compulsory education. One very great obstacle in Massachusetts to universal education, perhaps the chief one, is the eager persistence with which multitudes of parents crowd their young children into shops and mills. When now the workingmen themselves take ground in favor of compulsory education the greatest help is furnished to educators.

The Congress was equally agreed in demanding that eight hours be made a day's work. They said in substance, we seek for men first of all, and subordinate everything else to that end; and eight hours a day is all that men can work in shops and factories without impairing the very essence of their manhood. This position determined their thoroughly sound decision concerning piece-work. Quite a number at least of the members came with the view that the type-setters and the like should not be limited, but should work as long as they chose; but so clear and cogent were the arguments presented to show that even they, and all situated like them, should stop work steadily at the end of eight hours, for the sake of their own manhood, that

when the vote came only two or three stood against it.

Probably, considering the body of men there gathered, the most remarkable resolutions passed were those on temperance. They are most important as the step by which the labor movement enters the sphere of moral reform, and appeals directly to all those deep religious feelings which have been so powerfully manifested in the total abstinence movement. They are a sign of an immense uplifting which is going on throughout the great body of the working people. Members who were accustomed to drink at least the lighter liquors supported these resolutions earnestly; and there was manifested by some a keen sense of the disgrace that has fallen upon workingmen because of the drinking habits and consequent degradation of so many, and a tense moral determination to put away the cause of the disgrace and to stand for the real good of their fellow men in this matter which form a bright prophecy for the future of both social and industrial reform.

But probably altogether the most important direct labor reform work of the Congress was the steps taken in the direction of organization. Being a strictly national and representative body open to all labor organizations, the Congress naturally felt that to endeavor to gather all classes of workingmen into one united body was its special function. Hence arrangements were made for devising a plan for a great federation, in which all labor organizations should unite, while each should retain its individuality. Such a thorough organic Union is altogether the greatest need of the labor movement to-day. We think far more alike than we are yet able to act together; but Union before all things whether we think alike or not. Union is a matter of heart not brain, and means the subjection of opinions to affections. So the very first work to be done is to unite all workingmen and women in an industrial order which shall mean BROTHERHOOD, and that being formed there will spring out of it all unity of opinion that is necessary for unity of action.

Some such order as this the Congress proposed to institute; and if the same catholicity of spirit which marked its own sessions shall appear in the plan,

and a wisdom also commensurate with the present need, we may expect to see arise shortly an organization of workingmen in which they will all be united, and stay united, and work in harmony.

When so much was done that was good it is most unpleasant to criticise. But we must record our protest against the resolution asking for the repeal of the Burlingame treaty. The importation of servile labor is undoubtedly a great wrong, only less a crime than the slave trade; but to ask the repeal of that treaty because it is abused, is at once a logical and moral blunder. Chinese workingmen deserve our care as truly as American workingmen. They are God's children as much as we are, and have the same right in this land that we have.—*Equity.*

#### THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

The gathering of the representatives of the industrial classes at Rochester, New York, last week, in mass convention, to discuss the many pertinent issues of the labor question, and to adopt a platform of principles as expressive of the views of the laboring classes of the United States, has not received that attention from the general press which its importance deserves. The neglect to appropriately chronicle the doings of this body and to give the proceedings widespread publicity was studied. It could not have been otherwise. The call for the convention was published in all the papers, and the workingmen of the several States were represented by the ablest men in the rank of labor reform. We hazard nothing in saying that the gathering was, in importance, only second to that of the meeting of the National Grange, at St. Louis, Mo., some time since. Among those present as delegates were such men as John Fehrenbach, President of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union, numbering several thousands; M. A. Foran, of the Coopers' International Union, also a large body; John Siney, representing twenty thousand organized miners; Horace H. Day, of the Industrial Brotherhood; William H. Earle, President of the National Council, Sovereigns of Industry; John Blair, of the United Trades' Unions, of New York City, besides numerous delegates from various industrial bodies in the state; John G. Drew, of New Jersey, a

leader in the reform movement there, and an official in the order of Patrons of Husbandry, as well as various other industrial bodies, including the Sovereigns; H. O. Sheldon, of Ohio, of the Financial League, and scores of others of like prominence. The delegates, if we may believe our Rochester exchanges, were all able men and a credit to any reform movement.

The work of such a convention, composed of delegates representing in the aggregate half a million of votes, cannot fail in having a powerful influence on the future legislation of the country. There is not a reform demanded by the farmers of the West to-day, but was advocated by a similar convention to this one of workingmen in 1867, and reiterated by successive annual conventions. The financial policy now demanded so strenuously by the people of the whole country (not such half-way measures as that passed by Congress and since vetoed by the President), was first adopted as the policy of the workingmen, and it has grown in popular favor as its beneficial features have become known. This convention has again demanded the carrying out of this policy by Congress, and a resolution to this effect has been laid on the Speakers' tables in both the Senate and House. Whether Congress, manipulated as it is by the bank monopolists, will heed the demand remains to be seen; we consider it doubtful.

One great object of the Rochester convention was to consolidate under one head the various industrial organizations of the country, outside of the Patrons of Husbandry. This being such a gigantic task, its accomplishment was not the matter of a moment, but an able and influential committee were appointed to prepare a plan, which will be presented to the next session of the Congress, at Indianapolis, Ind., in April, next year, for adoption.

The accomplishment of this consolidation is all that is required to make the anti-monopoly movement of 1876 successful. We believe the laboring classes are just as willing to throw up all party affiliations as the farmers, and when the time comes for united political action of the two, the mutual sympathy and the thorough organization of all engaged in productive industry will be so perfect that no power can withstand them, and

they will sweep the country from Maine to California. Everything is tending to weaken the confidence of the laboring classes of the East in the professions of the politicians. Nothing is being done for their benefit, but instead the old practice of one-sided and unjust laws, detrimental to labor, is still in vogue. He who expects the Democratic party of this state to use their great victory for the benefit of the producers will be wofully mistaken.

We rejoice that the producers and anti-monopolists are coming to a thorough understanding. All are agreed that a new party is a necessity, and it is a matter of congratulation that the work of organization is progressing so rapidly. Before another year there will be not less than two million voters banded together, seeking one common purpose, under organizations in perfect running order. The year 1876 will decide whether this government is to be ruled by Hamiltonian monopolists, or whether we are to commence anew under Jeffersonian principles of Democracy.—*New Haven (Conn.) Union.*

#### THE LATE ERIE RAILROAD STRIKE.

*Equity*, a journal of Christian labor reform, commenting upon the late trouble at Susquehanna Depot, Pa., says:

This was not in the least a mob. It was the calm, deliberate effort of sober, industrious citizens, who had been greatly wronged, to obtain redress for their wrongs in the only way that was practicable. Their story is brief, but full of meaning.

During "last year they had not been paid with any regularity, and did not know when to look for their pay. Some times months would pass before the paymaster made his appearance, and meanwhile their money gave out, and their families suffered. Tradesmen were not willing to give them credit, and they were greatly inconvenienced." In January, they asked the General Superintendent to fix a monthly pay-day, and he assured them they should be paid on the fifteenth of each month. But the end of March was near, and no pay. And they struck. Was it strange?

The Erie Railroad Company was the sole cause of the trouble, and upon it therefore lies the responsibility. It 'oppressed the hireling in his wages' counted

in the Bible one of the worst of crimes. The Apostle James says, 'Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, *which is of you kept back by fraud*, crieth: and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth—(Hosts).'

And they were powerless to obtain redress, except through a strike. Sue the company? What would they eat while the suit was pending? It was the very food upon which they must subsist, which that stone-hearted giant was keeping back from them by fraud; and even before the case could be put into court they would be beyond the need of their pay, or what it would buy, for seven days is about as long as one can live without eating. They took a shorter way, as men naturally would, when their living is at stake. They struck, and stopped the company's trains. Was it any wonder?

Our fathers began the revolution for far less cause. Were their families in danger of being unhoused, or was their bread in peril? By no means. Only political rights, the right to vote taxes, were at stake. But the house and bread of these men were imperiled. The Erie railroad is the George III. of the workingman's movement, and the government of Pennsylvania is but its parliament, and this event is the first gun of the new revolution.

How significant the eager haste of Governor Hartranft to call out the militia in defense of the company's property. Regiments to protect dead things; but not a soldier to secure the innermost right of living men. And if the law is so, as, excusing himself, the Governor says, *so much the worse for the law*. How monstrous the law that tramples on men to save money. Had a tithe of the force been exerted to secure justice *for* the men, which was used to secure justice *against* them, not a train would have been stopped at Susquehanna.

Let no man misapprehend the meaning of this event. Orderly, industrious, sober citizens are driven by the injustice of a gigantic, unscrupulous corporation to a course of orderly violence. It is the most fearful event that has yet appeared upon the surface of society since the war. *It foretokens that another Paul Revere's ride is coming steadily toward us out of the dim unknown before.*

## General Correspondence.

In order to insure insertion, all letters intended for publication, must be accompanied by the full name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the writer.

Correspondents will please send in their manuscripts on or before the 12th of each month, so as to avoid being crowded out.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

DETROIT, MICH., May 7, 1874.

MR. EDITOR—Seeing in the JOURNAL for May that some of our small Unions want information in regard to building up a good treasury, I will give the desired information in regard to and on behalf of No. 2 of Michigan. It is well known that we are the wealthiest subordinate Union in the organization at the present time; but this has not always been so. No. 2 of Mich. was organized in 1859, and until the last six years was poor but managed to keep out of debt. Six years ago last fall we did not have money enough to pay our delegate's expenses to the International Union Convention, but paid him in installments after he came back. There are several things that have contributed to our success financially and numerically. We made a good choice of a financial secretary and treasurer, and have re-elected them to the same offices for the last seven years; we also re-elect the same trustees from year to year. By so doing we have officers in the money department who take a pride in it, and there being no changes they are thoroughly conversant with the financial resources of the Union. We also practice economy in renting a hall. We have leased the same hall for the last twelve years; at first we paid \$50 a year for five years, then the rent was raised to \$75 a year for five years, and now we pay \$100 a year for five years. Having a lease of the hall allows us to sublet or rent it to other societies on nights that we do not use it. This plan has proved a success, for at the end of each year we have a surplus of rents after paying our own. As soon as we accumulated \$100 the trustees invested it in bonds. We now have \$2,138 in the savings' bank, at six per cent., and the interest is added to the principal every six months; this gives us an income of nearly \$200 a year. We never spend money for any body or organization outside of the Machinists

and Blacksmiths' Union, and never buy anything but what is wanted and useful. We never send delegates to any conventions except our own International Union. We strictly examine all bills, and every six months the secretaries and trustees are required to make out written reports; these are examined by the finance committee. To insure ourselves against loss, it has been arranged with the officers of the bank that no money can be drawn except the trustees and treasurer are in company, and the treasurer keeps the bank book. Three years ago this last winter we were incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan, by special act of the Legislature, so that we have all the civil rights of an incorporate body or company, liable to sue or be sued. Our income each year is over \$1,200 from all sources. This is a great deal more than our expenses. Now, so as to insure a steadfast membership, we pay out of our private treasury \$5 a week to sick members in good standing for one week's sickness; when they are sick two weeks or more we pay them from the regular sick fund.

We also allow every member of the Union the *JOURNAL* for fifty cents a year; the Union pays the other fifty out of the treasury; we have by that means over one hundred subscribers; we also allow every member the *Official Reporter* for half-price. On the death of a member in good standing we pay to the widow or nearest heir the sum of \$50; this is collected by special tax. We also give a prize every year to the member who proposes the most new members; the prize for 1873 was a picture of the delegates to the Albany convention; we had fifty initiations; at \$5 apiece this gave us \$250 income for initiation fees alone. The prize for 1874 is the finest gold badge emblematic of our order. There is a great deal of rivalry among the members for the prizes, and, as a natural consequence, the society grows substantial and strong. We very seldom have to suspend or expel members because we try to make the society and its workings of interest to each and every one. We always have two annual gatherings of our members and their friends; every year we give an excursion and a ball. This helps to keep up a good feeling among our members and extends our power and influence, and helps to increase the treasury.

I hope you will publish all that I have written; I shall be pleased to hear from No. 5 of N. Y., No. 4 of Ind., and some other wealthy Unions, on this subject.

I remain, as ever, your friend and brother,

SYLVESTER GREUSEL,  
Cor. Sec. No. 2 of Mich.

#### Remarks for the General Benefit of the Organization.

HAMILTON, ONT., May 1874.

MR. EDITOR—In the year 1859, and for a few years thereafter, most of us might justly look on the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union as an experiment, and might, then, consistently ask to have the Union run on the most temporary plan as to funds and all other necessary arrangements. Now a reasonable probationary time has expired for its trial as an organization by the machinists and blacksmiths of this country, and doubt not but most of us feel more the need of a thorough organization among us than we did in 1859, or any time previous to this; and, if we except the few advanced steps we have made within the last two years, we are running the organization along on the same temporary plan as heretofore, or, in other words, the power we put in it is about balanced by its working friction—there is no power left to accomplish any legitimate end.

I have no hope of any increase of numbers benefiting our condition. The organization wants improving in many ways, but most in its financial features. Many, all over the country, desire to see great reformation, but why more of them don't give expression—through the *JOURNAL*—to their individual convictions I am at a loss to divine.

The first suggestion on reform will be concerning our delegated conventions. Let every local Union appoint a committee for the revision of our laws at least six months before our bi-annual convention meets; then let each Union forward to the President of the I. U. a list of such desired alterations as the Union may want to see adopted at the International Convention. Then let the President of the I. U. embody all such suggestions of the local Unions in a codified form in a circular, and send a copy to each Union, say four months previous to the bi-annual convention, so

that each Union may take timely action before sending their delegate to the convention, and have him thoroughly posted beforehand as to the actual wants of the organization, and of his own Union at that convention. This plan seems to be a desirable one and works well in other trade organizations. It may appear to call for a large amount of work to get out such a circular, but we would then have more intelligent and satisfactory legislation done for us, and have few laws enacted which full one-half of the organization would not know anything concerning them for about one year after such laws have been made, as in the case of our recent experience. Then there would be less chance for those a little better posted in Cushing's Manual, or read up a little in parliamentary technicalities, assuming any undue control over the mass of the delegates as to what ought to be the real business of the convention. Have it so arranged that no final action could be taken on any subject at the convention except it had come before the organization at large as above recommended.

My next suggestions will be on the officers of the I. U. As an organization we err greatly in changing our I. U. officers as we have done since 1859. Some of them had faults which I am not on the present occasion prepared to defend, but I think that if our organization had been differently organized these same men's characters would today have been very different in our estimation. I would recommend great caution in the selection of such responsible officers, but after selecting them let them have a guarantee, from our public and private treatment of them, that as long as they attend to our business in a single-minded way their continuance in office would not depend on any political or other kind of cliques. The Amalgamated Society of Britain has had their officer—similar to that of our President—for over twenty years, and from all that I can learn there is nothing remarkably brilliant about the man, yet his untiring and earnest plodding life gives them universal satisfaction; I think that a great deal of their remarkable success as a trades' organization is mainly attributable to the large experience of their head officer. As long as we continue to change our I. U. officers as we do we will fail to have experienced

men at our head which every member in the organization can rely on from a somewhat extended experience of them in their respective positions. We harm ourselves and them by changing as we do; for no man can be put in such positions as heads of a trades' organization without incurring the odium of a large number of unprincipled capitalists, and by that and other causes proscribe these men from working legitimately at their trades again on the same footing as their fellow-workmen; hence they will have to look about for something else to go to after we unaccountably discharge them. So let us think well before changing our I. U. officers. If the proposed plan of having a circular with all the proposed alterations for full four months before the organization previous to our delegated convention was carried out it would become an impossibility for any small clique to form at the convention, and make or unmake our Presidents, or other I. U. officers, to suit their individual wants. And I predict there would be more progress and satisfaction to the organization at large by following the above course. We don't want to put men in such important offices for the mere sake of honoring them. While on this head, it appears necessary, to balance the above suggestions to most minds, to state that I think it would be well for us to take a wide departure from the general practice respecting Presidents of trades' organizations presiding at the meetings of the delegated conventions; I think that body, when assembled, should appoint a special chairman to preside during the convention.

Yours fraternally,

JUSTICE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May, 1874.

MR. EDITOR—I, as one of the committee that presented the plan of dividing our organization into thirty districts, to be represented by thirty delegates to the I. U. convention to assemble at Louisville, Ky., am far from being satisfied with the practical operation of the plan. It appears to me to be different from the theoretical plan, as presented to the committee by the advocates of the measure at Albany. I think the plan entirely unsuited to the wants of our organization. But it is now the law and, I suppose, with all its faults, we must respect it as such. My object now

is to present a plan which I think will be more convenient and satisfactory to all concerned. In order to bring the matter before the Unions for discussion, I now offer it as an amendment to the Constitution:

**ARTICLE —:**

**SEC. 1.** The number of districts comprising the I. U. of M. & B. of N. A. shall consist of the same number as the States comprising the United States of America, provided that no district shall have less than three hundred members.

**SEC. 2.** A State with less than three hundred members shall be cast with the next adjoining State of less than three hundred members, and if both States together shall have a total membership of three hundred members the two States shall be one district; if less than three hundred members other adjoining States shall be added until there be at least three hundred members in the District thus formed.

**SEC. 3.** If a State with less than three hundred members be so situated that none of the next adjoining States have less than three hundred members then the State so situated shall be cast with the next adjoining district, where its membership will best effect its representation.

**SEC. 4.** Every district shall be entitled to one delegate to the I. U. conventions for every three hundred members in the said district.

**SEC. 5.** The Dominion of Canada shall be a district so long as two or more Unions exist there, without regard to the number of members in said Unions.

**SEC. 6.** Delegates to the I. U. convention shall receive from the funds of the I. U. the actual amount of their railroad fare by the most direct route to and from the convention, and \$5 per day while the convention is in session.

**SEC. 7.** The District Conventions shall be composed of delegates from the Subordinate Unions, as follows: Every Union with less than one hundred members shall be entitled to two delegates, and one delegate for each additional fifty members; provided, that no Union shall have more than four delegates.

**SEC. 8.** The Unions shall defray the expenses of their own delegates to the District Conventions, and their proportion of the expenses of said convention.

**SEC. 9.** The District Conventions

shall have power to elect delegates to the I. U., in accordance with Section 4 of this article, but shall not have power to transact any other business that will be binding on the I. U. or Subordinate Unions.

**SEC. 10.** The District Conventions shall furnish the delegates elected to the I. U. Convention with credentials of their election, in accordance with the following form:

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TO THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS OF NORTH AMERICA:

We hereby certify that———has been duly elected to represent District No.—at the next session of the International Union, to be held at———

———Pres.  
———Sec.

———Del. Sig.

**SEC. 11.** No Union shall be allowed a voice in the District Convention that is not clear on the books of the I. U., up to July 1st previous to the convention.

**SEC. 12.** The District Convention shall meet the first Wednesday in September, two weeks before the meeting of the I. U. Convention.

It will be noticed in the foregoing that the number of delegates to the I. U. will be limited according to our membership, and the basis (300) can be altered from time to time to suit the ever changing wants of our organization. It will also be noticed that there is in this plan an inducement to each state in the Union to become a district of the I. U., and each district or state will have an influence in accordance with its membership. But more than everything else, this plan represents organization.

Trusting that it will receive the attention of all interested in the matter of representation to the I. U., I am,

Yours fraternally,  
FRED. P. MCFEELY.

• • •  
GALION, O., May, 1874.

**MR. EDITOR**—We have just lost one of our best members, Bro. S. R. Merrel, who left here for Mt. Gilead, O., where he has commenced business for himself. Bro. Merrel was one of our first members and labored zealously for the success of our cause. He leaves many friends who wish him well in his new undertaking.

L. M. M.



HOPKINS—DOLING—In Uhricks-ville, Ohio, April 15, 1874, by the Rev. Father Hawe, Bro. James Hopkins to Miss Mollie Doling.



BACKUS—Bro. Charles Backus, of No. 1 of Vt., died in Rutland, April 9th, of internal hemorrhage, the result of an accident that occurred the day before

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE JOURNAL,

##### APRIL.

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 1, Port Jervis, N. Y.    | \$ 2 00 |
| 1, Knoxville, Tenn.      | 1 00    |
| 1, Cincinnati, O.        | 1 00    |
| 1, Norwalk, O.           | 4 00    |
| 1, Waterford, N. Y.      | 1 00    |
| 1, Montgomery, Ala.      | 25 00   |
| 4, McComb City, Miss.    | 22 00   |
| 4, Macon, Ga.            | 6 00    |
| 4, Creston, Iowa.        | 1 00    |
| 4, Scranton, Pa.         | 6 00    |
| 5, Amboy, Ill.           | 1 00    |
| 5, Cleveland, Ohio.      | 2 00    |
| 5, Jackson, Tenn.        | 2 00    |
| 5, Elmira, N. Y.         | 10 03   |
| 6, Omaha, Neb.           | 5 00    |
| 6, Galion, O.            | 5 00    |
| 7, Richmond, Va.         | 1 00    |
| 7, Middletown, N. Y.     | 7 00    |
| 8, Albany, N. Y.         | 1 00    |
| 9, Elkhart, Ind.         | 1 00    |
| 9, Milwaukee, Wis.       | 10      |
| 9, Albany, N. Y.         | 2 00    |
| 14, New York City.       | 3 00    |
| 14, Montgomery, Ala.     | 20 00   |
| 14, Baltimore, Md.       | 6 00    |
| 17, Erie, Pa.            | 5 00    |
| 17, Carondelet, Mo.      | 15 00   |
| 17, Cleveland, O.        | 1 00    |
| 20, St. Charles Mo.      | 1 00    |
| 20, New York City.       | 2 00    |
| 20, Milwaukee, Wis.      | 10 00   |
| 20, Elmwood, Kan.        | 1 00    |
| 20, Lafayette, Ind.      | 2 00    |
| 20, Galion, O.           | 22 00   |
| 21, Rochester, N. Y.     | 1 00    |
| 21, Dunkirk, N. Y.       | 1 00    |
| 22, Galion, O.           | 12 00   |
| 22, East St. Louis, Ill. | 7 00    |
| 22, Nashville, Tenn.     | 4 00    |
| 23, Columbus, O.         | 2 00    |
| 23, Chicago, Ill.        | 2 00    |

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 23, Oil City, Pa.       | 1 00  |
| 23, Chelsea, Mass.      | 1 00  |
| 24, Burlington, Iowa.   | 15 00 |
| 25, Meadville, Pa.      | 1 00  |
| 27, St. Louis, Mo.      | 6 00  |
| 27, Ashtabula, O.       | 1 00  |
| 28, Martinsburg, W. Va. | 1 00  |

##### MAY.

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1, Humboldt, Kansas.        | \$ 1 00 |
| 1, Allegheny City, Pa.      | 5 00    |
| 1, Shelburn, Ind.           | 1 00    |
| 1, New Haven, Conn.         | 1 00    |
| 1, Jeffersonville, Ind.     | 4 00    |
| 1, Rochester, N. Y.         | 8 00    |
| 1, Cleveland, O.            | 1 00    |
| 4, Buffalo, N. Y.           | 1 00    |
| 5, Jersey City, N. J.       | 7 00    |
| 5, Ravenna, O.              | 1 00    |
| 5, Hamilton, O.             | 2 00    |
| 5, Rutland, Vt.             | 1 00    |
| 6, Milwaukee, Wis.          | 1 00    |
| 6, Moberly, Mo.             | 2 00    |
| 6, Black River, O.          | 2 00    |
| 7, Albany, N. Y.            | 1 00    |
| 9, Peoria, Ill.             | 5 00    |
| 9, Chelsea, Mass.           | 1 00    |
| 11, Water Valley, Miss.     | 4 00    |
| 11, Bay City, Mich.         | 2 00    |
| 11, Woonsocket Falls, R. I. | 4 00    |
| 11, Mattoon, Ill.           | 1 00    |
| 11, Syracuse, N. Y.         | 1 20    |
| 13, Michigan City, Ind.     | 1 00    |
| 13, Baltimore, Md.          | 1 00    |
| 13, Reading, Pa.            | 2 00    |
| 13, Ravenna, O.             | 1 00    |
| 13, Baltimore, Md.          | 1 00    |
| 14, Wanaque, N. J.          | 5 00    |
| 14, Memphis, Tenn.          | 1 00    |
| 15, Port Jervis, N. Y.      | 1 00    |
| 16, Belleville, Ill.        | 3 00    |
| 18, Cleveland, O.           | 6 00    |
| 19, Baltimore, Md.          | 1 00    |
| 19, Algiers, La.            | 1 00    |
| 20, Reading, Pa.            | 1 00    |
| 20, Chicago, Ill.           | 50      |
| 20, Hamilton, O.            | 5 00    |
| 21, New York City.          | 3 00    |
| 22, Belleville, Ill.        | 1 00    |
| 22, Sacramento, Cal.        | 1 00    |
| 25, Cleveland, O.           | 4 00    |
| 25, Murphysboro, Ill.       | 1 00    |
| 27, Louisville, Ky.         | 1 00    |
| 27, Piedmont, W. Va.        | 1 00    |

Total..... \$351 80

#### THE MEMORABLE 18th OF MAY.

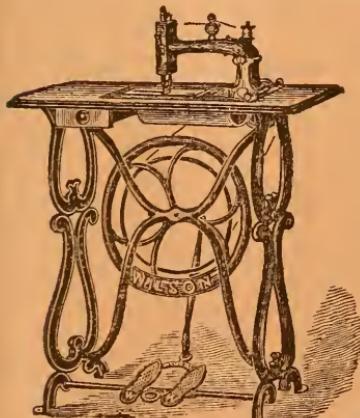
The 18th day of May, 1874, shall ever be looked upon as an epoch from which will date the dawning of the emancipation of labor in America. Such an uprising of Labor this country never before witnessed. The laboring men of the American Republic have become fully awakened to a sense of duty, and the God of Mammon will soon quake before the heavy tramp of labor's mighty army. We would gladly notice the meetings that were held in various portions of the country, but space will not permit. We shall speak at length on this subject in our next.

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